Amendm nts to the Specification are as follows:

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 2 at line 15 and ending page 2 line 27 as follows:

(Amended) Also, Japanese Patent No. 3019058 discloses a liquid crystal display device in which thin film transistors 212 are formed on a lower substrate side of a pair of substrates 210 and 211 lying in the vertical direction, as shown in Fig. 22, and covered with an ~~insulting~~ insulating layer 213, and light-reflective pixel electrodes 215 are formed on the insulating layer 213. The insulating layer 213 has projections and depressions, so that the pixel electrodes 215 overlying the insulating layer 213 have at least two types of regions 216 and 217 with different light scattering directivities on the surface thereof. The maximum sizes of the regions 216 and 217 are set to be a predetermined area or less (for example, 5 mm square or less).

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 3 at line 21 and ending page 4 line 5 as follows:

(Amended) In general, viewers watch a liquid crystal display device with the liquid crystal panel tilted with respect to the viewers. Therefore, while a liquid crystal display device exhibiting a Gaussian distribution in reflection can display bright images having a narrow ~~peek~~ peak in a specific range, as shown in Fig. 23, brightness is liable to decrease in a light-receiving region close to the viewer side, which is the most important region in practice, from the normal to the liquid crystal panel. Also, sufficient brightness covering a large area cannot, disadvantageously, be provided in the practically most important light-receiving region close to the viewer side from the normal to the liquid crystal panel.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 16 at line 20 and ending page 17 line 4 as follows:

(Amended) Specifically, the Y-section shape of the depression 138g is composed of a first curved surface having a small curvature and a second curved surface having a large curvature. In the Y section shown in Fig. 6, the first curved surface is designated by a first curve A drawn from one outer edge S1 of the depression 138g to the deepest point D and the second curved surface is designated by a contiguous second curve B drawn from the

deepest point D of the depression 138g to the other outer edge S2. As shown in Fig. 4, the plurality of depressions 138g adjoining in the surface direction of the insulating layer 135 are arranged at random intervals, so that the occurrence of ~~a~~ moiré fringes resulting from the arrangement of the projections 138g is prevented.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 18 at line 3 and ending page 18 line 8 as follows:

(Amended) A depth of depression 138g of less than 0.25 μm does not sufficiently achieve the effect of diffusing reflected light. In contrast, a depth of more than 3 μm brings about the need of increasing the interval between the depressions 138g to satisfy the requirement for the tilt angle of the internal surface, and this is likely to cause ~~a~~ moiré fringes.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 23 at line 5 and ending page 23 line 19 as follows:

(Amended) The grooves 221 have a ~~wage~~ wedge shape formed with a gentle slope 221a and a steep slope 221b. The extending direction of the grooves 221 is tilted by a predetermined angle α from the lying direction (x direction) of the pixels 120A of the liquid crystal panel, as shown in Fig. 3, so that the occurrence of ~~a~~ moiré fringes resulting from interference between the grooves 221 and the pixels 120A can be prevented. The angle α is set in the range of more than 0° to 15°, and preferably in the range of 6.5° to 8.5°. Also, the pitch P_1 of the grooves 221 is set smaller than the pitch P_0 of the pixels so that the nonuniformity of lighting in a cycle of the pitch P_1 is leveled out in the pixels 120A so as not to be recognized. In particular, it is preferable to satisfy the relationship $0.5P_0 < P_1 < 0.75P_0$ between the pitch P_1 of the grooves 221 and the pitch P_0 of the pixels.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 30 at line 11 and ending page 30 line 26 as follows:

(Amended) If the insulating layer is formed of an organic material, after forming the scanning lines 126, the signal lines 125, and the TFTs 130 on the element side substrate 160, an organic material solution, such as NN700 (produced by JSR), is applied by spin coating, and is baked at 80°C for about 3 minutes with a heating device, such as a hot plate, to obtain an insulating

layer with a thickness of about 2 μm. In order to form contact holes, the insulating layer is subjected to exposure at 300 mJ/cm^2, developed with a 0.14% trimethylamine (TMA) aqueous solution for about 1 minute, and baked at ~~bout~~ about 220°C for about 1 hour in a heating device, such as an oven. Thus, contact holes of about 20 μm square are formed in the insulating layer. Then, for example, ~~aluminium~~aluminum pixel electrodes are deposited to a thickness of 1200 Å by sputtering. Thus, reflective pixel electrodes are provided on the ~~insulting~~ insulating layer.